

-18-

REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed on March 12, 2004, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration.

Claims 1, 10-11, 14 and 19-23 have been amended, and claims 25-28 have been added. Added claims 25-28 are independent versions of dependent claims 3, 6, 13 and 16 respectively. Claims 1-28 are pending.

Independent claims 1, 10 and 20 have been amended to clarify that the basic constructor objects are associated with basic constructor functional characteristics, and that the selected personality assigned to the basic constructor objects is associated with functional and graphical layout extensions to the basic constructor characteristics. This language is supported throughout the specification and in the claims as originally filed, for example in claims 4 and 14 which specify that a personality is associated with specific event handling functionality and a specific view which that personality provides to the basic constructor object when rendered on the graphical display of the computerized device.

In the Office Action, claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Moir, US Patent Application Publication 2001/0020956A1. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites a method for composing a complex construct for use on a graphical display of a computerized device. A selection of basic constructor objects is received for use in the complex object, the selection of basic constructor objects being chosen from a set of basic constructor object types including a button object type, a dial object type, an edit object type, and a container object type. Each of the basic constructor object types defines respective basic constructor functional characteristics. A selection of at least one personality is received to assign to at least one of the selection of basic constructor objects, the personality being chosen from a set of personality types that define functional and graphical layout extensions to basic constructor characteristics associated with the basic constructor object types. The selection

of basic constructor objects is combined with the selection of at least one personality to form a first complex construct, which is operated on the graphical display according to a first operation state defined by the basic constructor functional characteristics associated with the basic constructor objects and by the functional and graphical layout extensions to the basic constructor characteristics defined by the personality assigned to the basic constructor objects.

Independent claims 10, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 recite features similar to those recited in claim 1. The sub-claims recite various additional features such as the modification of the selection of a personality in claims 2 and 12; the self-transformation of the complex object in claims 3 and 13; the selection and specific event handling functionality and a specific view in claims 4 and 14; the event handling framework of the basic constructor class of claims 5 and 15; the specific functionality of the four basic objects (button, dial, edit and container) of claims 6 and 16; the event listeners of claims 7 and 17; and the scroll bar including button, dial and container constructor objects and associated personalities of claims 9 and 19.

Moir discloses a system for producing customized graphic objects for use on Internet web pages. A user selects a graphic template from a library of graphic templates. The graphic template for a graphic object contains both predefined graphic parameters and user defined graphic parameters. As described in paragraph 10, graphic parameters include things like font, size, color, texture, line style and thickness, etc. Also, text data can serve as a parameter that can be customized by a user. A user is prompted to specify the user defined graphic parameters. Once both the user defined and predetermined graphic parameters are set, the vector graphic instructions from the now completed graphic template are rendered to produce a bitmapped graphic object for display against a background.

It is respectfully submitted that Moir does not disclose a method for composing a complex construct as set forth in claim 1. In the method of claim 1, a complex construct includes a selection of basic constructor objects defining

basic constructor functionality that have been personalized in accordance with a selection of at least one personality, the personality defining functional and graphical layout extensions to the basic constructor functionality. The application as filed includes as an example of such a complex construct a horizontal scrollbar that includes two button objects, a dial object, and a container object. Each of these objects is personalized with both functional and graphical extensions. For example, the button objects are given specific functions such as providing an indication of how long the button has been pressed, and specific graphical appearance such as left and right arrows.

In contrast, the system of Moir shows only the selection of a graphical template from a library and then the customization of some graphical aspect of the template, such as its text, color, etc. Each template is a stand-alone item, and the templates are not used to make complex constructs. It appears that the Office Action is equating the basic constructor objects of claim 1 with individual templates in Moir, such as a button or a banner. Although paragraph 72 of Moir refers to a “scroll”, this is described simply as a unitary graphical item whose length, shading and color may be customized – it is not described as a collection of objects that each are capable of being functionally and graphically customized. Moir does not show any object that includes a selection of the graphical templates. Thus, Moir does not disclose a method for composing a complex construct from basic constructor objects that can be individually customized.

Additionally, the customization of the templates in Moir does not change any functionality that may be associated with the template, but only the appearance of the templates when displayed. For example, while a user can change a button's graphical appearance, the user cannot change the functionality of the button such as by including different event handling functionality. Thus, Moir does not disclose a method for composing a complex construct from basic constructor objects and at least one personality that defines functional and graphical layout extensions to basic constructor characteristics defined by the basic constructor objects.

-21-

Because Moir fails to disclose at least these two elements of claim 1, it is respectfully urged that Moir cannot anticipate claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Consequently, claim 1 is believed to be allowable notwithstanding the teachings of Moir and the other references of record.

The above remarks regarding claim 1 are likewise applicable to the other independent claims 10 and 20-23.

Furthermore, despite the assertions in the Office Action, Moir is not seen to teach the self-transformation of the complex object in claims 3 and 13 as well as added claims 25 and 27; the selection and specific event handling functionality and a specific view in claims 4 and 14; the event handling framework of the basic constructor class of claims 5 and 15; the specific functionality of the four specific basic objects (button, dial, edit and container) of claims 6 and 16 as well as added claims 26 and 28; the event listeners of claims 7 and 17; and the scroll bar including button, dial and container constructor objects and associated personalities of claims 9 and 19. With respect to claims 3, 13, 25 and 27, Moir's graphical templates are simply graphical items and do not include program code that would enable them to transform themselves – they must be transformed by an external process such as that of Figure 5. With respect to claims 4 and 14, the customization of the graphical templates in Moir is with respect to graphical appearance only, and does not include any customization of functionality, including event handling functionality. With respect to claims 5 and 15, Moir's graphical templates are not described as including an event handling framework. With respect to claims 6, 16, 26 and 28, although Moir discloses graphical templates for buttons, Moir does not disclose a dial object, an edit object, or a container object; the sections of Moir referred to in the Office Action do not support the contentions in the Office Action in this regard. Nor is there seen to be any description in Moir of event listeners as in claims 7 and 17 or the scroll bar of claims 9 and 19 that includes multiple basic objects (button, dial etc.) and respective personalities. As discussed above, Moir's disclosure of a scroll is of a unitary element that does not appear to be made up of separately personalizable

-22-

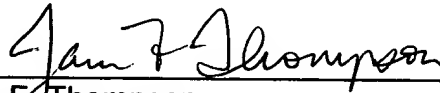
objects. Thus, each of these claims is likewise not anticipated by Moir under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all the claims of this application are allowable. Favorable action is respectfully requested. The Examiner is urged to telephone Applicants' attorney to resolve any issues that may be remaining.

If the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office deems a fee necessary, this fee may be charged to the account of the undersigned, Deposit Account No. 50-0901.

If the enclosed papers or fees are considered incomplete, the Patent Office is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned collect at (508) 366-9600, in Westborough, Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,



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